

BOROUGH OF ARUNDEL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1950

BY

V.P. GEORGHEGAN

M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Public Health Department,
61, High Street,
ARUNDEL.

August, 1951.

TO His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the BOROUGH OF ARUNDEL.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Third Annual Report on the health of the Borough and the work of the Public Health Department during 1950.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the Borough's population at mid-1950 was 2,760, an increase of 90 over the mid-1949 estimate.

The Principal Vital Statistics were :-

	<u>Arundel Borough.</u>		<u>England & Wales.</u>
	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
Population	2,760	2,670	-
Birth Rate per 1,000			
Population	13.40	13.85	15.8
Crude Death Rate per			
1,000 Population ...	14.85	11.98	11.6

In considering the statistics for the year it is important to bear in mind that in a small population, rates per thousand are profoundly affected by quite small changes in totals. The rates over a number of years should be viewed together when comparisons between local and national rates are made.

I wish to express my thanks to the members of the Council for their help, to Mr. H.W. Simmonds, your Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, who has supplied most of the material for the Report, and also to Mr. J. Westbrook, Chief Clerk in the Chichester Rural District Health Department, who has been largely responsible for its preparation.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

V.P. GEOGHEGAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

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THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Alderman E. J. Herington, J.P.

Vice-Chairman

Alderman R. W. Pearson, M.C., M.B., J.P.

The Mayor

Councillor E. J. Millard, J.P.

The Deputy-Mayor

Councillor A. G. Whittaker, J.P.

Councillor H. M. Jacobs

Councillor T. T. Richardsen

Councillor Mrs. D.J. Rogers

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

V.P. Geoghogan, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector, Surveyor and Engineer

H. W. Simmonds, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., C.S.I.B.

Clerical Staff

Mrs. L. Stevens

Miss M. Osborne

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	2,054
Enumerated Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	2,490
Enumerated Population (National Registration Day-October 1939)	...	...	...	...	3,092
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (1949 Mid-Year)	...	...	...	...	2,670
Registrar-General's Estimate of Home Population (1950 Mid-Year)	...	...	...	...	2,760
Number of Inhabited Houses (End of 1950)	...	...	...	...	931
Rateable Value (January 1st, 1951)	...	...	...	£	20,547
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (January 1st, 1951)	...	...	...	£	83

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	19	18	37
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>37</u>

Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population: 13.40
 Corrected Birth Rate after allowance is made for
 the age and sex composition of the local
 population as compared with the national
 population 15.14

Still Births:

There were no still births recorded during 1950, as
 compared with one for the previous year.

Deaths:

Total Deaths (Male 17, Females 24)	...	...	...	41
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...	...	14.85
Corrected Death Rate.	...	...	...	10.69

(This is the death rate of the Borough after allowance has
 been made for the age and sex composition of the local
 population as compared with the national population. The
 Corrected Death Rate is a figure which permits a more accurate
 comparison to be made between the figures in different areas.)

Deaths from Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	Nil
Number of deaths of Infants under one year of age	...	...	...	1
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	27.02

Death Rates per 1,000 population from:

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	Nil
All forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	Nil
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	1.44
Cancer	...	...	...	2.17
Principal Zymotic Diseases (Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough and Diphtheria)	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (children under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	Nil
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births	...	...	...	Nil

SECTION ISTATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The small country town is a residential centre whose population works either on the Norfolk Estate or in the entertainment of visitors to the town.

VITAL STATISTICS.Births.

ARUNDEL BOROUGH					BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		
Total Births (after adjustment for transfers)				Birth Rate per 1,000 population	West Sussex		England and Wales
Year	Total	Sex	Illegitimate		Rural Districts	Urban Districts	
1949	37	(18M) (19F)	2 (5.40%)	13.85	16.19	13.64	16.7
1950	37	(19M) (18F)	-	13.40	14.27	12.46	15.8

Stillbirths.

No stillbirths were recorded during the year, as compared with one for the previous year.

Deaths.

ARUNDEL BOROUGH					WEST SUSSEX		ENGLAND & WALES
Total Deaths after adjustment for transfers			Death Rates per 1000 population		Death Rate per 1000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population.
Year	Number	Sex	Crude	Corrected	Rural Districts	Urban Districts	
1949	32	(16M) (16F)	11.93	8.74	12.49	14.91	11.7
1950	41	(17M) (24F)	14.85	10.00	12.50	15.47	11.6

Corrected Death Rate. If the rates for different areas are to be compared they must be adjusted to allow for variation from the average type of population, and for this purpose the Registrar-General gives a Comparability Factor to each area. This applied to the crude death rate gives the 'Corrected Death Rate' for the area, and this rate is fairly comparable with Corrected Death Rates for other areas.

The chief causes of death in order of frequency were :-

- (1) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system ... 16 (14)
- (2) Vascular lesions of nervous system ... 7 (1)
- (3) Cancer... ... 6 (9)

The figures in parentheses are those for the year 1949.

Deaths (Contd.)

The three causes above mentioned accounted for 70% of the total deaths recorded during the year.

Of the total deaths, 33 or 80% occurred in persons aged 65 years or over; 27 or 65.8% occurred in persons aged 75 years or over, and 9 or 21.9% occurred in persons aged 85 years or over.

A table at the end of this Section shows the age, sex distribution and causes of death in 1950.

Maternal Mortality

No deaths were registered as directly due to pregnancy or child-bearing.

Infant Mortality

One death of an infant under one year of age was recorded during the year, giving an Infant Mortality Ratio of 27.02 per 1,000 live births.

The Infant Death Rates for England and Wales, the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex are shown in the following table of Comparative Statistics:-

	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>West Urban</u>	<u>Sussex Rural</u>	<u>Arundol.</u>
Infant mortality Ratio per 1,000 Births	29.8	25.	27.	27.02
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 1,000 Births	0.86	1.4	0.9	Nil
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.36	0.29	0.22	Nil
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population	-	2.64	2.18	2.17

⌘ This rate includes deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis.

Table of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the Year 1950.

No deaths occurred from the following causes :-

Abbrev. List No.

B1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.
B2. Tuberculosis, other forms
B3. Syphilitic disease.
B8. Diphtheria.
B9. Whooping Cough.
B10. Meningococcal infections.
B12. Acute poliomyelitis
B14. Measles
B4-7, 11, Other infective and
13, 15-17. parasitic diseases.

Abbrev. List No.

B18. (Malignant neoplasms, uterus.
(Loukaemia, aloukaemia.
B20. Diabetes.
B30. Influenza.
B36, 43pt. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea.
B39. Hypertrophy of prostate.
B40. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.
B41. Congenital malformations.
BE47. Motor vehicle accidents.
BE49. Suicide.
BE50. Homicide & operations of war.

CAUSES OF DEATH		Sex	All ages	Under 4	4 Weeks -	under 1 yr.	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over
Abbreviated List No.	ALL CAUSES	M	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	13
		F	24	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	4	14
B18.	(Malignant neoplasms, stomach	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(ditto , breast	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	(Other malignant & lymphatic	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	(neoplasms:	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B22.	Vascular lesions of nervous	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	system:	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
B26pt.	Coronary disease, angina	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B28.	Hypertension with heart	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	disease:	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B25,26pt.	Other heart disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
27.		F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
B29,46pt.	Other circulatory disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B31.	Pneumonia	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B32.	Bronchitis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B46pt.	Other diseases of	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	respiratory system											
B33.	Ulcer of Stomach & duodenum	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B38.	Nephritis & Nephrosis	F	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Remainder	Other defined and	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
B19-46pt.	illdefined diseases											
EE48.	All other accidents	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

The abbreviated list numbers are those set out on pages 361-2 of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Hospitals.

The hospitals providing accommodation and treatment for residents of the Borough are administered by the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board through Hospital Management Committees.

They are :-

St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.
Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.
Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.
Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Brighton.
Worthing Hospital.
Zachary Merton Maternity Home, Rustington.
Aldingbourne House Sanatorium.
Bognor Annex to Aldingbourne House (formerly part of
Isolation Hospital).
Swandean Isolation Hospital, Worthing.
Arundel and District Hospital.

Laboratory Service.

The Public Health Laboratory at Milton Road, Portsmouth, now serves this area and from 1st November, 1950, all public health work for the Council has been carried out at this Laboratory instead of at the Laboratory at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

The following examinations were carried out during the year :-

(a) Water examinations	...	...	...	36
(b) Milk examinations	...	...	...	26

Ambulances.

The Local Health Authority (the West Sussex County Council) provides an ambulance service with ambulances operating from Littlehampton.

Ambulances for the removal of infectious cases are stationed at Chichester, Bognor Regis, Worthing and Horsham.

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

The West Sussex County Council provides nursing services. One District Nurse in Arundel is responsible for Home Nursing, Midwifery, School and Health Visiting duties.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	-	held at Arundel.
Ante-Natal Clinics	...	held at Chichester and Littlehampton.
School Clinics (Minor Ailments)	)	held at Arundel, Chichester and Littlehampton.
Eye Clinics	...	
	...	
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	
Speech Therapy Clinic	...	held at Chichester.
Aural Clinic	...	
Tuberculosis Dispensary	...	held at Aldingbourne House Sanatorium.
Veneral Diseases Clinics	...	held at Worthing Hospital, and St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

SECTION III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

No changes have been made during the year to the water supply of the Borough which is provided by the Duke of Norfolk from a bore hole and well situated in Mill Road near Swanbourne Lako, and fed to a reservoir in the Castle grounds. Water consumed in the Borough is purchased in bulk as it leaves the Castle grounds. All water is chlorinated at the Waterworks by the Corporation before distribution, and a constant supply is maintained to almost every house in the Borough. Only two isolated cottages lying a great distance from the mains remain on well supply. The quantity of water available is estimated to be sufficient for the steady development of the area for many years to come. No new sources have been developed but two new 4" mains with a total length of 244 yards have been laid during the year by the Corporation including the installation of one fire hydrant and three sluice valves.

As in previous years specimens of raw water from both the bore hole and the well, and of chlorinated water from consumers' taps, were submitted for bacteriological examination at regular intervals, a total of 36 samples being submitted. Of the 24 samples of untreated water submitted, 7 were reported upon as being of satisfactory bacterial purity, 9 showed slight or moderate contamination, whilst the remaining 8 specimens showed marked degrees of bacterial contamination probably from soil or vegetable pollution with possible faecal pollution. All of the 12 samples of chlorinated water taken from consumers' taps were found to be of satisfactory purity.

No samples were submitted during the year for chemical analysis.

The total quantity of water consumed in the Borough during the year was 53,029,320 gallons giving an average daily consumption of approximately 39.4 gallons per head. This is a total increase of 3,506,220 gallons over the previous year and represents an increase in the daily average consumption per head of 3.4 gallons.

A considerable amount of work has been done during the year in the detection of misuse and wastage of water. Many defective appliances were found and rectified, and leaks repaired. Whilst the installation of modern sanitary appliances in many of the older houses undoubtedly influenced the rise in consumption, it was largely attributed to the enormous wastage found in defective appliances, services, etc.

The Corporation own approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of water mains, and provide 26 metered supplies.

Drainage and Sewerage.

No alteration in the methods of sewage treatment and disposal at either of the Council's Sewage Disposal Works was made during the year. The sludge from these works goes to local market gardeners.

At the Ford Road Sewage Works a new reserve pump has been obtained. Three new detritus screens are ready for fittings once the new penstocks on order are delivered. No complaints were received regarding these Works during the year.

During the year the tidal arm on the sewer outfall on Constable's Wharf broke on two occasions within a month after some fifteen years of satisfactory service. This was probably due to exceptionally high tides. The floating arm had to be renewed but back flooding was experienced in Queen's Lane due to this breakdown.

Drainage and Sewerage (Contd.)

Flooding of the meadow by the Spring Ditch in March was caused by tree roots choking the storm water sewer. Flooding ceased when the sewer was cleared.

Sewers in the Ford Road area were flushed for the first time for many years when the River valve in the Slips was reset and put in working order.

New foul sewers laid to the new Council Housing Estate were 363 yards of 7" and 170 yards of 9" piping. New storm water sewer laid consisted of 170 yards of 6" and 213 yards of 9". Approximately 100 yards of 4" surface drainage was also laid in Priory Road.

The sewer taking ten Council Houses in Priory Road was re-laid in 6" pipes a distance of some 250 yards, owing to its defective condition. This necessitated the entire re-drainage of the ten houses as the new sewer ran at the rear of the houses. The old sewer in the front of the properties has been disconnected. At the same time the storm water drains were segregated from the foul sewer and run off by a separate sewer.

During the year two of the few remaining earth closets in the district were converted to water closets.

Rivers and Streams.

No action was necessary to check pollution of rivers and streams in the area.

Five vessels are harboured to wharves in the Borough, three of which are still being permanently used for pleasure by some families.

Public Cleansing.

The collection of household refuse throughout the Borough continues to be carried out weekly by the Corporation. Trade refuse is also removed by arrangement on request.

The Council recommenced the salvage campaign of waste paper, textiles, etc. in May when it was found possible to obtain a market for the paper. The collection and sale of salvaged materials during the year was as follows :-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Revenue.
Waste Paper and Books	13	14	5	£ 84. 0. 6.
Textiles		12	-	14. 8. 7
Scrap Metal	2	-	-	4. 0. 0.
Total				£ 102 9. 1.

The salvage figures show an increase over the previous year mainly accounted for by reason of the recommencement of paper salvage. The salvaging of bottles has been discontinued mainly because of the lack of an available market.

The disposal of refuse in the Old Quarry at Scotland Barn off the Chichester Road was abandoned during April, and controlled tipping was commenced on the site of the old refuse tip lying between Canada and Pearson Roads. It is hoped to level off this very unsatisfactory piece of land of approximately 1.4 acres and convert it to a playing field.

The tipping has been carried out very efficiently and it is clear already how great an improvement the filling of this area will be.

Public Cleansing (Contd.)

The Corporation continues to give assistance to the County Council in the clearance of snow and dealing with icing conditions of all roads in the Borough.

The scavenging of both County and District roads by the Corporation has continued throughout the year as has the emptying of street gulleys in the district roads.

Shops Act, 1934.

During the year 11 visits were made to shops in the district. As a result of these inspections, two defects were found, one of which has been remedied.

Camping Sites.

One site in the Borough was licensed for camping purposes under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. It comprises .715 of an acre, is licensed to hold 2 caravans and 1 tent, has a main water supply and dry conservancy sanitary facilities.

Smoke Abatement.

There has been no need for any action in this direction.

Swimming Baths.

In November 1949, the Corporation resolved on the recommendation of the Public Health Committee to reconsider the opening of the baths prior to the 1950 Season. Before reaching a decision as to whether or not to close the baths it was decided to investigate the possibilities of using water from the River Arun.

Four samples of river water were taken in April and the Pathologist reported that all showed a high degree of bacterial contamination.

The Corporation therefore decided not to open the baths this year as they felt the time inopportune to carry out major works of modernising the baths to bring them up to the Ministry of Health's Model Standards. In addition, it would have been necessary to provide a piped supply of water at a considerable cost.

No works have therefore been carried out since the beginning of 1949, and the premises are rapidly becoming derelict.

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Fleas.

During the year one complaint regarding bed bug infestation was received. Upon investigation, this complaint was substantiated and the premises fumigated by the Council's employees.

One case of a house being badly flea infested was also dealt with. This required two fumigations before the infestation was eradicated.

In all, six rooms were fumigated for vermin.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

No action was necessary during the year in this direction. Tents and vans of fairs and a circus which visited the Borough during the year were well managed and by co-operation of the landowner, adequate sanitary provisions were made.

As yet the Corporation have not adopted Byclaws to control Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

The West Sussex No. 2 Workable Area Committee set up in 1944 has continued to meet quarterly in Littlehampton, the Sanitary Inspector being the representative of the Borough on this Committee.

During the year three complaints regarding rats were received. These were found to be minor infestations and were dealt with by the Council's part-time Rodent Operator.

As a result of independent investigations, five minor rat infestations were discovered and dealt with. No infestations were referred either to the Agricultural Executive Committee or the Arun Catchment Board.

Successful action in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were carried out to eradicate all infestations. The known rat kill for the year was 44.

It has been considered unnecessary to take any action regarding the baiting of sewers as frequent inspection at the manholes has revealed no evidence of infestation.

Schools.

No major sanitary alterations have been carried out at either of the two schools in the Borough.

Factories Act, 1937.

On the Factory Register there are 39 factories and workplaces in the Borough, of which 21 are provided with mechanical power.

Visits to factories with mechanical power	...	...	31
Visits to factories without mechanical power	...	...	5
Visits to workplaces	...	...	4
Number of defects found	...	...	14
Number of defects remedied	...	...	13

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Details of Sanitary Work and Improvements under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

NUMBER OF:

Inspections with regard to infectious disease	...	18
Premises disinfected after infectious disease	...	5
Visits to Sewage Works	...	9
Visits to Offices	...	3
Visits to Marine Stores	...	1
Visits to Fried Fish Shops	...	3
Visits to Public House Conveniences	...	16
Visits to Food Premises	...	22
Visits to Ice Cream premises	...	5
Visits to Butchers' Shops	...	13
Visits to Dairies	...	4
Visits to Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	8
Inspections under the Building Bylaws	...	146
Inspections regarding dangerous structures	...	10
Dustbins provided	...	32
Drains tested	...	32
Drains re-laid	...	17
New drains	...	15
Earth Closets converted to Water Closets	...	2
Soil drains disconnected from R.W.	...	-
Houses connected to main drainage	...	8
Houses connected to main water	...	3
Visits in connection with defective water appliances	...	215
Miscellaneous inspections	...	80
Re-visits	...	271

Summary.

Total number of inspections made for all purposes	...	1,189
Total number of notices served:		
Informal	...	75
Statutory	...	4
Total number of summonses issued	...	Nil
Total number of complaints received	...	96
Total number of nuisances found	...	91
Total number of nuisances abated	...	84

SECTION IV.

HOUSING.

Housing still continues to be a major problem of the Borough. No extensive programme of repair or improvement of existing houses has been carried out during the year, but a large number of Civil Building Licences granted have been for repair, reconstruction and improvement of such houses. This has been most noticed where houses have recently become owner-occupied, largely due to the property sales of the Fitzalan-Howard Estates, Limited.

Many houses within the Borough are of considerable age, lack modern amenities and are in such a condition as to be incapable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost.

The Corporation has endeavoured to continue to carry out an effective policy of demolition and closing of houses in such a condition as to be unfit for human habitation. This is, however, an extremely difficult policy to pursue at the present time in view of the general housing shortage. During the past four years, twenty such houses have been demolished in the Borough and another three closed. A further demolition order made during the year awaits the rehousing of the tenant.

The application register for Council Houses at the close of the year recorded some 149 applicants, chiefly from persons residing or working within the Borough. The register has now been closed for applicants not working or residing in Arundel.

The Corporation at present own 149 houses.

Control of Civil Building.

The Town Clerk and Surveyor continued to act as Licensing Officers on behalf of the Ministry of Works and dealt with 32 applications. Licences were issued to the value of £17,698. One application was refused.

In connection with these licences and with licences granted by the Ministry of Works, 43 visits were made. In addition, a number of suspected contraventions were investigated, but in no instance was it found necessary to use the powers of prosecution conferred on the Corporation by the Ministry of Works.

Requisitioning of Property.

The property No. 61 High Street remains converted into four flats. The requisitioning was terminated during the year as the premises were purchased by the Corporation.

It is intended to convert part of the premises into Council Offices in the near future.

NEW BUILDING.

(a) Council Houses.

No allocation of Council Houses was possible during the year as no new houses were available.

Considerable progress has been made on the Council's new housing estate in Steward's Copse. A new road, Pearson Road, has been made and kerbed for some 350 yards. This has been sewered and other services installed.

New Building (Contd.)

At present 22 houses are in various stages of construction on this Estate. Eight of these houses are for the Forestry Commissioners.

The Corporation have been allocated a further 20 houses for 1951 and it has been resolved to allocate 4 for private licence and erect a further 16 houses in Pearson Road. This will be the second stage of the comprehensive scheme approved by the Ministry of Health for 98 houses in this area.

(b) Private Building.

No houses have been completed by private licence during the year as no licences were available.

The demand for private licences still continues, but owing to the low quota available, many applicants who have building land available, still await a licence.

It was apparent during the year that the Corporation could not utilise its full allocation of 20 houses. With the approval of the Ministry of Health 6 houses were allocated to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk. At the end of 1950 these houses were all in an advanced state of construction.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	106
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	267
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	19
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	43
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	10
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	96

2. Remedying of defects during the year without service of formal notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	80
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3. Remedying of defects during the year with service of formal notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action taken by the Local Authority or their officers ...	Nil
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Housing Statistics (Contd.)

4. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936:-	
(i) Houses demolished without resort to statutory action	4
(ii) Houses closed without resort to statutory action	1
(iii) Demolition Orders made	1
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-	
(i) Number of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	1
(ii) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By Owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil

5. Housing Act, 1936: Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	10
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	16
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	95
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	7
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	8
(d) Number of cases in which dwelling-houses again became overcrowded after the Local Authority had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

Civil Defence.

The Surveyor continues to act as Civil Defence Officer and a separate Committee has been established to deal with Civil Defence matters.

The response to the call for volunteers has been very disappointing and at the close of the year only 11 recruits had been enrolled, of whom 4 were receiving training.

It is envisaged that the organisation will be very similar to that operating during the 1939/45 hostilities.

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply. Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

At the commencement of the year five farms were registered for the production of milk, actual production being carried out at four of these premises.

All the registered farms are supplied with main water.

The position at the end of the year was as follows :-

No. of farms in the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. actually producing milk	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of farms producing Designated Milk:						
(a) Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of farms producing Non-Designated Milk	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of Dairymen (Milk Sellers)	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of inspections made of Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of contraventions of the regulations found				...	...	Nil

Milk Sampling.

Twenty-six samples of Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested milks were taken during the year. The results were as follows :-

Designation	No. of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory.	
			(Meth. Blue Test.)	(Phosphatase Test.)
Pasteurised	13	12	-	1
Tuberculin Tested	13	13	-	-
Totals	26	25	-	1

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

The following licences were granted during 1950:-

(a) Municipal Borough of Arundel:

- (1) Supplementary Licence to retail 'T.T.' Milk 4
- (2) Supplementary Licence to retail Pasteurised Milk 4

(b) By West Sussex County Council:-

- (1) Producers' Licences - Tuberculin Tested Milk 1

During the year, one sample of milk collected by the Sampling Officer of the West Sussex County Council was submitted for biological examination. This was reported upon as satisfactory.

Legal Proceedings.

It was not found necessary to take any action under the Orders and Regulations during the period under review.

Meat and Other Foods.

The two private slaughter-houses in the Borough remained closed throughout the year except for the occasional slaughter of privately owned pigs. The supplies for local butchers have continued to be delivered from Worthing.

Thirty-two pigs were killed with the approval of the Ministry of Food and the carcasses inspected.

Periodical inspections of butchers' shops and vehicles have been continued during the year, and the following quantities of meat, etc. have been condemned and surrendered :-

- 1 - Carcase of pork and all offals.
- 1 - Carcase of Argentine Lamb.
- 1 - Shoulder of Australian Mutton.
- 1 lb. 6 Ozs. English Ox Liver.
- 1 - Leg of English Mutton.
- 9 lbs. Kidney fat and trimmings of English Beef.
- 1 - Cwt. Sausage Rusk.
- 34 lbs. 4 Ozs. Imported Boneless Beef.
- 16 lbs. Bacon.
- 12 - Tins Corned Beef.
- 2 - Tins Ox Tongue
- 1 - Tin of Ham.

Total weight - 8 Cwts. 60 Lbs.

Details of inspections carried out during the year are as follows:-

(a) No. of inspections of butchers' shops ...	...	13
(b) No. of inspections of vehicles ...	...	2

No contraventions of the Regulations were observed.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

During the period under review seven renewal licences to slaughter animals were granted by the Corporation.

Bread.

There are four bakeries in the Borough. Nine visits were made to these premises and two defects were observed. One defect was remedied by the end of the year as were also the two defects outstanding from 1949.

Ice Cream.

Eighteen premises in the Borough are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the sale of ice cream, and one for manufacture. Other vendors visited the district during the year offering for sale a commodity manufactured elsewhere.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The West Sussex County Council is the Authority responsible for the Food Adulteration sections of this Act. No details of the samples taken in the Borough are available.

Watercress.

Visits of inspection were paid to the watercress beds in the Borough and no complaints were received during the year.

Food Byelaws.

Byelaws concerning the 'Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air' were made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. These were confirmed by the Ministry of Food on the 14th June, 1950.

Twenty-two visits of inspection under these Byelaws were made and two verbal notices given regarding lack of cleanliness. These were both complied with.

Generally the cafes and food shops maintain a fair standard of cleanliness, but many of the premises in use are so old that it is almost impossible, without major structural alterations, to bring them up to the highest of standards.

Other Foods.

The following items of foodstuffs weighing a total of 191 Lbs. were found to be unfit for human consumption and condemned :-

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ - Lbs. Chocso.	5 - Tins Plums.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - Stones Haddock.	2 - Tins Peaches.
13 - Tins Condensed Milk.	1 - Tin Rhubarb
1 - Tin Evaporated Milk	2 - Tins Peas.
1 - Tin Stewed Steak.	24 - Tins Sardines.
9 - Tins Meat and Gravy.	1 - Tin Pickleds.
7 - Tins Tomato Soup	1 - Tin Syrup
96 - Tins Veal & Ham Loaf.	3 - Jars Salad Cream.
1 - Tin Baked Beans.	1 - Jar Pickled Onions.

Offensive Trades.

There are no 'offensive trades' within the definition contained in the Public Health Act, 1936, operative within the Borough.

Fried Fish Shops.

Visits of inspection were made to the Fish Frying Establishment in the Borough, when conditions were found to be satisfactory. No complaints regarding the premises have been received.

Mortuary.

The Corporation own and maintain a mortuary which is situated in Ford Road. The building is well equipped and kept in a satisfactory condition.

Mosquito Control.

During the year no action was considered necessary in regard to mosquito control.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no such premises within the Borough.

Petroleum and Carbide.

During the year eleven licences for the storage of petroleum spirit were issued and one for the keeping of carbide of calcium. The storage arrangements of the applicants were reviewed prior to the renewal of these licences and thirteen visits were made for this purpose.

Dangerous Structures.

Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 58.

Informal notices regarding the repair or removal of five dangerous buildings or structures were served during the year. In all cases the notices were complied with.

SECTION VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF DISEASES.

Seven cases of measles and fourteen cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year.

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during 1950, but the recurrence of this disease in Summer epidemics throughout the country since 1947 calls for the following comment. Poliomyelitis (the use of the term Infantile Paralysis for this disease is to be discouraged and condemned as inaccurate and undesirable) is a disease which gives rise to anxiety in the public out of all proportion to the danger which exists. The reason is no doubt the fact that this is a 'new' disease in the public mind. The public is therefore interested in news of it and consequently a disproportionate amount of attention is devoted to it by the press and the B.B.C. Throughout the summer and the autumn of 1950 weekly figures of the incidence of poliomyelitis, national and local, were given prominence in the newspapers and in the radio news bulletins, but rarely was any attempt made to put the disease into its proper relationship with other diseases. While in the whole of 1950 in England and Wales 700 people were killed by poliomyelitis, tuberculosis kills more than 300 people every week, year in and year out, without the public becoming at all concerned.

Poliomyelitis is a serious disease, but it is still an uncommon one. The risk of any individual contracting it is very small and of those who do suffer from it, 90% never have any paralysis whatsoever and more than half of the remainder recover without any permanent handicap.

The following figures from the report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for 1947, (the worst year this country has so far experienced for poliomyelitis), illustrate the importance of other diseases in relation to this one :-

England and Wales. Deaths - 1947.

Mastitis	...	...	644
Poliomyelitis	...	...	707
Whooping Cough	...	...	905
Influenza	...	...	3,303
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	5,858
Tuberculosis	...	...	23,550

Cancer.

Six deaths (3 male, 3 female) were attributed to Cancer during the year as compared with nine in 1949. The Cancer Death Rate for 1950 is 2.17 per 1,000 of the estimated home population, compared with a rate of 3.37 for the previous year. Corresponding rates for the Administrative County, and the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex are 2.42., 2.64 and 2.18 respectively.

CHICKEN POX.

Two cases of this disease were brought to the notice of the Department by the Head Teacher of the Arundel C.E. School.

DIPHTHERIA.

(a) Notifications. No cases of diphtheria were notified during 1950, nor were any deaths registered as due to this cause.

Diphtheria (Contd.)

(b) Supply of Diphtheria Anti-Toxin. Anti-toxin is obtainable by Medical Practitioners for the treatment of suspected cases and contacts from the Royal West Sussex Hospital and St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, and from the Isolation Hospital at Worthing.

(c) Immunisation. Forty-nine children under five years of age and fourteen children over five years, but under fifteen years, received a complete course of protective inoculations during 1950. In addition, seventy-five children received 'follow-up' injections.

In a special report (No. 272) made by the Medical Research Council the following passage appears - "It cannot be adequately emphasized that it is the bounden duty of parents to ensure that their children are actively immunised whether diphtheria is or is not prevalent, and preferably before the end of the first year of life".

No further comment is needed.

Measles.

Seven cases (3 males, 4 females) of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 52 cases during 1949. Five of the notifications were received during the month of August.

Mumps.

A total of 14 cases of mumps were brought to the notice of the Department.

Pneumonia.

One case of Acute Primary Pneumonia and one case of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia were notified during the year, and referred to a male aged 11 years and a female aged 72 years respectively.

One death was attributed to this cause during 1950.

Scarlet Fever.

Fourteen cases (6 males, 8 females) were notified during 1950, as compared with six cases during the previous year. Four of the cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

The distribution of the cases is shown in the following table:-

MONTH	A g e D i s t r i b u t i o n							TOTAL
	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	35-45	
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
March	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	4
April	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
May	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
June	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
August	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
TOTALS	1	1	-	3	7	1	1	14

Smallpox.

In the last week of the year an epidemic of Smallpox began in Brighton and resulted in 29 cases of whom 10 died. Although no confirmed cases occurred outside Brighton, the epidemic was sufficiently near to encourage many hundreds of people in the surrounding districts to apply for vaccination, although mass vaccination was neither indicated nor recommended. In the control of smallpox epidemics in this country reliance is placed on the control of contacts of cases and on what is known as 'ring' vaccination, i.e., vaccination of those people in immediate contact with the cases which have occurred. Although, as in Brighton, there is usually a demand by the public for vaccination in large numbers, it is rarely necessary to recommend this measure, and in the case of the surrounding districts, when the epidemic occurred in Brighton, close supervision was kept of known contacts, and it seems that these measures were quite adequate to deal with the situation.

There has been a good deal of controversial argument about the value of infant vaccination in protecting the community and individuals from the danger of contracting smallpox, and although infant vaccination is no longer compulsory it is still strongly recommended by the bulk of the medical profession for infants under one year. The dangers of vaccination properly carried out are very small indeed and the benefits both to the individual and to the population as a whole cannot be gainsaid.

Tuberculosis.

The following table gives details of the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register.

For the second consecutive year no deaths were registered as due to this disease during 1950:-

Notification Register of Tubercular Patients.

	Pulmonary Cases			Non-Pulmonary Cases			Total Cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. No. on Register at 1.1.50	2	6	8	4	1	5	6	7	13
2. Cases previously removed & returning during 1950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. New Cases notified (or otherwise coming to knowledge) in 1950	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
4. Cases removed from Register during 1950	2	7	9	4	1	5	6	8	14
	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
5. No. on Register-31.12.50	2	3	5	4	1	5	6	7	13

The one case added to the Register during the year referred to a female aged 36 years. The case removed was aged 42 years and was reported upon as recovered.

Whooping Cough

One case of this disease was notified during the year.

Other Diseases

No notifications were received during the year of the undermentioned diseases:-

Cholera	Erysipelas	Poliomyelitis
Diphtheria	Malaria	Puerperal Pyrexia
Dysentery	Membranous Group	Relapsing Fever
Encephalitis (Acute)	Meningococcal Infection	Smallpox
Enteric Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Typhus
	Plague	Food Poisoning.

Table showing Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1950.

Disease	Total Cases	Total Deaths.	A g o D i s t r i b u t i o n											Total	
			Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65		65-75
Measles	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
Pneumonia	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Scarlet Fever	14	-	-	1	1	-	3	7	1	-	-	1	-	-	14
Whooping Cough	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	24	1	1	2	2	-	-	3	11	2	-	1	1	-	24

Details of Notifications received of Measles, Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough since 1941.

Disease	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Measles	127	2	39	9	21	-	2	17	52	7
Scarlet Fever	60	6	-	1	2	1	3	2	6	14
Whooping Cough	29	-	7	56	15	1	-	30	-	1

